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- ANTHEMIS, L.—*A. arvensis*, L.; quite common; N. Y.
- ACHILLEA, L.—*A. Millefolium*, L.; very common; N. Y.; the rose-colored var. in Westchester County, *Le Roy*, *Pooley*.—*A. Ptarmica*, L.; "Swamps, New York," *Eddy in Torr. Cat.*, but not since reported.
- LEUCANTHEMUM, Tourn.—*L. vulgare*, Lam.; too common; N. Y.—*L. Parthenium*, Godron; near Woodside and Centreville, L. I., *Ruger*; Central Park, N. Y., *R. & P.*; N. J., *Austin*.
- TANACETUM, L.—*T. vulgare*, L.; common; N. Y.: Var. *crispum*; not uncommon; Ridgewood aqueduct, beyond Centreville, *Ruger*.
- ARTEMISIA, L.—*A. caudata*, Michx.; Long Island, *State Flora*; Sandy Hook, N. J., *Ruger*.—*A. vulgaris*, L.; Rye, near R. R. depot, *Ruger*; Glen Cove, *Coles*.—*A. biennis*, Willd.; Stapleton, Staten Island, *Congdon*, vid. § 79, Vol. I.—*A. Absinthium*, L.; N. Y., *O. W. M.*
- GNAPHALIUM, L.—*G. decurrens*, Ives; Chatham, N. J., *W. H. L.*; Glen Cove, *Coles*.—*G. polycephalum*, Michx.; quite common we believe, but have few memoranda about it; *Torr. Cat.*; Chatham, N. J., *W. H. L.*; Central Park, *R. & P.*; pretty common on L. I., *Ruger*; Glen Cove, *Coles*.—*G. uliginosum*, L.; common; N. Y.—*G. purpureum*, L.; Staten Island, Chatham, N. J., *W. H. L.*; Long Branch, *Ruger*; *Torr. Cat.*; *Le Roy*.
- ANTENNARIA, Gærtn.—*A. margaritacea*, R. Brown; common; N. Y., *O. W. M.*—*A. plantaginifolia*, Hook.; common; N. Y.
- FILAGO, Tourn.—*F. Germanica*, L.; Staten Island, *State Flora*.
- ERECTHITES, Raf.—*E. hieracifolia*, Raf.; very common; N. Y.
- SENECIO, L.—*S. vulgaris*, L.; old grounds; N. Y.; Fort Lee, *W. H. L.*; Snake Hill, *Le Roy*; near Cooper's Glue Factory, *Ruger*; Flushing, Astoria, etc.—*S. aureus*, L.; Bloomingdale, *Torr. Cat.*; Morristown, N. J., *W. H. L.*; Train's meadows, plentiful, Maspeth, not plentiful, *Ruger*; Glen Cove, *Coles*; and probably common elsewhere though not reported; Var. *Balsamitæ*; "Wet meadows, along brooks, N. J.," *Torr. Cat.*
- CENTAUREA, L.—*C. Cyanus*, L.; escape; L. I.; N. Y., *O. W. M.*; wheat fields, Yonkers, *Pooley*.—*C. Melitensis*, L., referred to § 79, Vol. I., was evidently planted.
- CIRSIIUM, Tourn.—*C. lanceolatum*, Scop.; very common; N. Y.—*C. discolor*, Spreng.; common; N. Y., *O. W. M.*—*C. muticum*, Michx.; common; N. Y.—*C. pumilum*, Spreng.; common; N. Y., *Nuttall*.—*C. horridulum*, Michx.; "Sandy fields, particularly near the salt water; rather common on Long Island." *State Flora*; Glen Cove, *Coles*; Staten Island, *Ruger*.—*C. arvense*, Scop.; too common; N. Y.
- ONOPORDON, Vaill.—*O. acanthium*, L.; near Patterson, *W. H. L.*; Inwood, *Le Roy*.
- LAPPA, Tourn.—*L. officinalis*, Allioni; Var. *major*; very common; Central Park, *R. & P.*
- CICORIUM, Tourn.—*C. Intybus*, L.; common; N. Y.; Glen Cove, *Coles*

KRIGIA, Schreber.—*K. Virginica*, Willd.; common; N. Y.; Glen Cove, Coles; not abundant on this part of L. I., *Ruger*.

CYNTHIA, Don.—*C. Virginica*, Don; common in N. J.; Fordham, Westchester Co., and Glendale and Locust Av., L. I., *Ruger*.

CREPIS, L.—*C. virens*, L.: Var. *diffusa*; Greenwood Cemetery, vid. § 50, Vol. I.

9. Herbarium Suggestions.—No. I. *Size of genus-covers and sheets for species*.—It is evident that some uniform standard ought to be selected by botanists for the size of the sheets of paper to which their dried specimens of plants are attached, and of the genus-covers containing the same, for this would greatly facilitate exchange from one herbarium to another. At present, however, no such standard is recognized, as is evident on consulting botanical works or in looking over the herbaria of different collectors.

Writers on botany usually pass the subject over, regarding it, apparently, as *infra dig.* Taking up half a dozen authors, whose works happen to be within reach, I find only two who mention it:—

Balfour, *Manual of Botany*, 1855, p. 658, recommends that the sheets for species should be 17 inches in length and $10\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth.

Prof. Alphonso Wood, *Botanist and Florist*, 1870, says the paper should at least be 14 by 11 inches.

Dr. Torrey's sheets, which I have measured in his herbarium, are fifteen and one-quarter by eleven inches.

Dr. Gray's sheets for species are sixteen and four-tenths by eleven and one-half inches; his genus covers are sixteen and four-tenths by twelve inches. It may be noticed, in passing, that this relative proportion is objectionable, because no difference is made in height between the species and genus sheets, and, although packing a genus cover will not diminish its height, yet, in the necessary hurry of insertion, species sheets will project a little above or below, and in time will show a discolored margin, due to exposure to air and dust, which liability can practically be obviated only by allowing a difference in height as well as width.

Again, if report be true, an eminent botanist, on commencing his collection many years ago, ordered paper of a certain size which he had carefully selected. His stationer made a mistake of half an inch or so; the paper thus cut was too valuable to be thrown away; and the error has been perpetuated in all subsequent purchases, and has been followed by many of his pupils!

Whatever size is adopted, in commencing a collection, it must, almost necessarily, be retained in future, so that the following suggestions on this score can only be of use to younger botanists.

The size which I would propose as a standard, and one which I have tested by many years experience, is, in the extreme measurement of all outside covers containing sheets of dried specimens, eighteen inches in length by twelve inches in breadth; and the size of the enclosed sheets just one-half inch less each way. Your genus-covers, when folded and ready for use, will then measure a foot and a half in height by a foot in width. Your sheets to which your plants are attached will measure seventeen and a half inches